War and Conquest

The world of Rome today has been hugely affected by war. It was in 300BC that some of the most gruesome wars were fought with Rome's more advanced fighting weapons. Rome was more advanced and knowledgeable in the way they fought in war and their more advanced weapons than what they had in other countries.

The roman military was known for being efficient, exacting and victorious when it came to fighting wars.

A famous Ancient war was the 'First Punic War.'

This was between Roman Republic and Carthage. The war was about fighting for the Mediterranean Sea.

Many wars with Rome were fought about land and who gained control of that area.

The Latin War started in 340 BC and ended 2 years after in 338 BC. It happened at the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. In the end the winner of the war was the Romans.

The Latin league ended up fighting with each other and broke apart. The two representatives for Rome were Decius Mus and Manlius Imperious. The Latin people wanting independence from Rome were main thing that started the war.  In 340 BC one of Latin asked the Roman Senate if they could be a single republic but Rome refused.



 The Great Roman Civil War 49–45 BC, aka Caesar’s Civil War, was one of the last politico-military wars in the Roman society before the establishment of the Roman Empire. It began as a series of governmental and military fights between Julius Caesar 100–44 BC. His political supporters and his legions, against the Optimizes. The politically conservative, socially traditionalist faction of the Roman Senate who were supported by Pompey 106–48 BC and his legions.

After a four year long 49–45 BC politico-military tussle fought in Italy, Greece, Egypt, Africa, and Hispania. Caesar defeated the last of the Optimizes in the Battle of Monad and became Perpetual Dictator of Rome. The changes to Roman government concomitant to Caesar’s Civil War mostly killed the political traditions of the Roman people 509–27 BC and led to the Roman Empire 27 BC–AD 476.

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